

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Since Archbishop Kenrick Was Made a Bishop.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE VENERABLE CATHOLIC PRELATE.

His Consecration and His Induction as the Head of the St. Louis Diocese—How the Diocese Grew Under His Charge—The Jubilee to Be Celebrated in November.

To-day the venerable patriarch of the American hierarchy, Peter Richard Kenrick, celebrates his fifth birthday. Fifty years of his useful and holy life have been spent in St. Louis. There is not in the city to-day an individual who is looked upon with more love and respect by all classes, irrespective of denomination, than the venerable Archbishop. During his long term of service he has had the pleasure of seeing the city grow from a small river town to the metropolis of the valley.

Intimately connected with the spiritual side of its development is the record of Archbishop Kenrick's life and works. Peter Richard Kenrick was born in Dublin, Ireland, in the year 1801. He received his education at Maynooth College near that city, and was ordained priest in 1824. He came to this country shortly after and served as President of the Theological Seminary and Vicar-General in Philadelphia.

In December of 1841 Father Kenrick was consecrated Bishop of Dallas and conductor of the Bishop of St. Louis by Bishop Rowan. The ceremony took place in St. Mary's church.

Archbishop Kenrick. church. Two years later Bishop Boettig died at home and Bishop Kenrick succeeded him. On the erection of the diocese into an archdiocese, he became, Archbishop. The most striking trait in Archbishop Kenrick is the severe simplicity and holiness of his life. His character was the angelic sweetness of a saint, yet there is not one trait of weakness. There is in his inimitable character a sternness which makes him difficult to understand. Archbishop Kenrick's daily life is quiet and uneventful. He rises at 5 o'clock every morning, says mass and breakfasts at 7. From 8 to 9 he attends to the business of the archdiocese. The remainder of the morning is spent in reading or receiving callers. The afternoon is spent in prayer and study until 6 o'clock. The Archbishop then takes his daily walk, which is never omitted, rain or shine. He dines at 7 and retires by 9 o'clock. During his administration he has had to face many trying situations, particularly the cholera epidemic of 1866, the civil war and the Fenian agitation of 1868. In each of these great crises he showed himself courageous but conservative, firm and prudent in the guidance of his people and their property.

His generosity is one of his most striking traits. It is related that when the city was in financial straits, application was made to Archbishop Kenrick for assistance. The Council offering to give him 8 per cent interest on a loan of \$50,000 for three months. The Archbishop replied that he would take their note with no interest for one year's time, and give them double the amount. "I want no security," he said. "I have enough confidence in the city that that time could always be repaid to the Archbishop for financial assistance when money was tight."

As an instance of the same tact it is related that on one occasion a letter reached the Post-office directed simply "To the best business man in St. Louis." John Hogan, the then Postmaster, at once turned it over to the Archbishop. It is said of him that he never read a daily paper during all the years of the war, lest he should be tempted to give his sympathies entirely to one side. His generosity is boundless. An instance of this is that during his long administration the income of his diocese has been devoted not to the building of a magnificent cathedral, but to maintaining and establishing houses of worship and institutions of charity and learning. The Archbishop is a great and venerable man. In addition to this he is an accomplished scholar, author and linguist. The Archbishop is now summing up "The Maplewood," White Mountains, New Hampshire, during all the years of his life. The clergy of the city all sent warm telegrams of congratulation to him on this eighty-fifth anniversary of his birth. Preparations for the celebration of the jubilee in November are being made on a grand scale.

LITTLE ROCK'S BENEFIT.
J. L. Bay Charged With Stealing \$100,000 in State Bonds.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 17.—J. L. Bay was arrested at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon on a warrant sworn out by State Treasurer Morrow, charging him with the larceny of \$100,000 of state scrip. Bay is a clerk employed by the bondsmen to investigate the books of the defunct ex-Treasurer Woodruff. A big sensation was created by the arrest.

DIED TO-DAY.
Hiram J. Baker, Who Cut His Throat at Quincy, Ill.

Quincy, Ill., Aug. 17.—Hiram J. Baker, who was here several weeks and claimed to be of the firm of Hiram J. Baker & Co., the New York importers, was sent to jail Saturday for attempting to beat his board bill and Saturday night, from the effects of which he died to-day.

Obituary.
Rev. John A. Peter Fleisher, a pioneer of Meigs County, died here Saturday.

Admission of Settling the Stray on Fire.
From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

He "thought your country straw ride was 'no go.' It wasn't ready for a week yet." "Why the delay?" "We are going in two wagons and we have got to classify the people who don't speak of each other."

Recesses Park.
From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Madge: "This summer resort reminds me of what the professor said of the primary geological formations."

Madge: "It contains no trace of man."

ALL READY FOR 'EM.

Forest Park Arrangements for the Public "Zoo" Completed.

THE ANIMALS WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE FAIR GROUNDS WEDNESDAY.

Details of Preparations for the Splendid Collection Purchased on Saturday Last—Summer and Winter Quarters in the Park—The Popular Movement Successful and the "Zoo Fund" Opens.

Mayor Noonan, Park Commissioner Fichter and Geo. H. Thompson are busy on the public "Zoo" work to-day.

Not a moment has been lost since the sale of the Fair Grounds animals on Saturday, and their quarters in Forest Park are now being completed.

The Forest Park Public "Zoo" will be open this week with all the animals on view.

On Wednesday morning early the march from the Fair Grounds to Forest Park will be made, all the animals being removed at that time.

Keeper Mark Scanlon, formerly of the Fair Grounds, but engaged by the Forest Park "Zoo" on Saturday by Park Commissioner Fichter, and Keeper Nelson, also of the public "Zoo," will have active charge of the parade.

The column will traverse the distance between the Fair Grounds and Forest Park with due impressiveness, and will enter the confines of the latter place with all the assurance of a gallant troop that appreciates its popularity and knows itself to be the central object of public favor.

Visitors to Forest Park on Wednesday afternoon will find a splendid collection of animals awaiting their inspection. The new park attraction, the public "Zoo," will then be in full blast, and will, beyond question, become the chief point of interest for the frequenters of St. Louis.

The list of animals to be removed to the park from the Fair Grounds on Wednesday is as follows:

One male and one female of India. One male blue antelope. One female blue antelope. One female white deer. One male white deer.

A herd of elk comprising the following animals:

One female elk, 2 years old. One bull elk, 16 years old. One female elk, 10 years old. One male elk, 16 years old.

One male-female Mexican cow, donated to the public "Zoo" by Mr. J. W. Sprigg, Springfield, Mo., a purchase at Saturday's sale.

THE WORK AT FOREST PARK.
Park Commissioner Fichter has a busy time on Saturday. After attending the sale of the Fair Grounds animals and purchasing those wanted for the new park, he returned to the City Hall, where he met Mayor Noonan and reported results.

Mayor Noonan was much pleased with the results made for the public "Zoo," and instructed the Park Commissioner to at once begin the work of preparing the quarters for the animals in Forest Park. Mr. Fichter thereupon went from the City Hall to the park, where he was met by Mr. Nelson, who was in charge of the "Zoo" animals were put well under way before night.

The herd of elk will be stationed on the hill opposite the deer park, where a splendid view of them can be obtained. The ridge-way leading through the grounds in that quarter of the park.

The Axis deer will be placed with the other deer in the enclosure already made and will be fed with them, as is done in other zoological collections in this country and Europe, as an example to the public.

The bull-dromedary will be quartered with the buffalo at Forest Park.

The llama will also be placed among the buffalo, both of the above animals being very gentle and used to the companionship of other animals.

The new fencing necessary in providing quarters for the animals bought from the Fair Grounds will be completed by the end of the week. It will be a fine ending at the building in the center of the deer park. It will give a space five times greater than that allotted to the same animals at the Fair Grounds, and will so locate them that a splendid view of the entire collection can be obtained by all visitors to the park.

THE "ZOO" WINTER QUARTERS.
The winter quarters necessary for some of the animals will be built. Park Commissioner Fichter states, without any additional expense to the city beyond that of certain improvements already decided upon. The animals will be housed in the park, now in progress of construction, will be arranged so that winter quarters for the new additions will be completed by the end of the week.

The Forest Park Zoological Garden is now an established fact. St. Louis has been saved from the loss of the animals, and the beautiful in architectural design, and will be a Westmoreland place. The animals will be housed in the park, now in progress of construction, will be arranged so that winter quarters for the new additions will be completed by the end of the week.

To accomplish this result was the object of the work undertaken by Mayor Noonan, President George H. Thompson of the Forest Park Zoological Association, and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The end has been satisfactorily accomplished and the money has been guaranteed to the Fair Association, from whom the animals for the public "Zoo" were purchased. Voluntary contributions to the fund began to come in even before the animals were purchased, thus indicating the strong public interest and the popular movement for a public "Zoo."

The lists are open to all who have an interest in the public "Zoo," now established in Forest Park. It is a movement for the public good, and a successful realization, reached through the splendid collection of animals wanted for the city was purchased at the Fair Grounds sale on Saturday.

Not to surrender its zoological gardens to other cities, or to acknowledge that it was unable to maintain the same. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch is determined to keep the city's zoological gardens for the people, and to see that the city is not left in the lurch.

Henry is a great headworker," said the mother. "He will several prizes at college for cutting."

IT GROWS SERIOUS.

Dangerous Situation of Foreign Residents in Shanghai.

INCREASING SIGNS OF A REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

Demands Made by the Ministers of Other Powers—Reparation Must Be Made for the Outrages Committed by Bitter-Feeling Chinese.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 17.—There is no use disguising the fact that a serious state of affairs, political, exists in this country at the present moment, and the combined efforts of the powers may be called upon at any moment to take effective action. The danger clouds have been on the horizon for months past, the smoldering fires caused by the agitation existing against foreigners and others among the populace have repeatedly broken out into flames but appear to have been extinguished.

The strength of the volcano which is threatening a most disastrous outbreak. Internal affairs, undoubtedly, are the inward and actual cause of the displays of ill-feeling against foreigners, which are only the outward signs of the movement in progress.

In this city at present a state of great excitement prevails at the increased and still increasing tension between the Chinese Government and the Ministers of the foreign powers. From all appearances the former are obstinate in their refusal to redress the injury done to foreigners during the recent riots. Some people say that the Government dares not take this step demanded in common justice to the powers for fear of incurring a storm of popular displeasure; in any case there is no doubt as to the obstinacy of the refusal to right the wrongs inflicted upon the foreign residents of China.

On the other hand there is also no reason to doubt that if the Chinese authorities do not yield to the firm demands of the ministers of the powers concerted hostile action upon the part of the vessels of the various nations represented in this country is imminent. Too much damage has been done and too many outrages have been perpetrated upon the foreign residents of this country to permit of the representatives of the powers submitting any longer to be put off with vague statements which in the main actually mean that China cannot or will not redress the wrongs done to peaceful residents of foreign nationality and that China does not admit that the latter have been outrageously treated in their persons or in their possessions by Chinese mobs, over which the authorities seem to have control.

Such is the state of affairs, it is now known, that the foreign ministers have been compelled to inform the Chinese Government that a joint naval demonstration of the various nations in which the French, American, British and German squadrons will take part, will be ordered in the near future, unless speedy reparation is made for the outrages and abuses complained of by the ministers of the powers.

Naturally, the foreign population of this city, being fully aware of the firm stand taken by the ministers and having knowledge of the ultimatum sent to the Chinese Government, is in a state of considerable anxiety and concern, and with some reason.

The statement of a Chinese merchant just returned from his native land to New York, which was published exclusively in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, gives the first direct intimation of the real situation in Shanghai.

The merchant, who is a native of the province of Szechwan, and who has been in Shanghai for some time, states that the situation is very serious, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

IT GROWS SERIOUS.

Dangerous Situation of Foreign Residents in Shanghai.

INCREASING SIGNS OF A REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

Demands Made by the Ministers of Other Powers—Reparation Must Be Made for the Outrages Committed by Bitter-Feeling Chinese.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 17.—There is no use disguising the fact that a serious state of affairs, political, exists in this country at the present moment, and the combined efforts of the powers may be called upon at any moment to take effective action. The danger clouds have been on the horizon for months past, the smoldering fires caused by the agitation existing against foreigners and others among the populace have repeatedly broken out into flames but appear to have been extinguished.

The strength of the volcano which is threatening a most disastrous outbreak. Internal affairs, undoubtedly, are the inward and actual cause of the displays of ill-feeling against foreigners, which are only the outward signs of the movement in progress.

In this city at present a state of great excitement prevails at the increased and still increasing tension between the Chinese Government and the Ministers of the foreign powers. From all appearances the former are obstinate in their refusal to redress the injury done to foreigners during the recent riots. Some people say that the Government dares not take this step demanded in common justice to the powers for fear of incurring a storm of popular displeasure; in any case there is no doubt as to the obstinacy of the refusal to right the wrongs inflicted upon the foreign residents of China.

On the other hand there is also no reason to doubt that if the Chinese authorities do not yield to the firm demands of the ministers of the powers concerted hostile action upon the part of the vessels of the various nations represented in this country is imminent. Too much damage has been done and too many outrages have been perpetrated upon the foreign residents of this country to permit of the representatives of the powers submitting any longer to be put off with vague statements which in the main actually mean that China cannot or will not redress the wrongs done to peaceful residents of foreign nationality and that China does not admit that the latter have been outrageously treated in their persons or in their possessions by Chinese mobs, over which the authorities seem to have control.

Such is the state of affairs, it is now known, that the foreign ministers have been compelled to inform the Chinese Government that a joint naval demonstration of the various nations in which the French, American, British and German squadrons will take part, will be ordered in the near future, unless speedy reparation is made for the outrages and abuses complained of by the ministers of the powers.

Naturally, the foreign population of this city, being fully aware of the firm stand taken by the ministers and having knowledge of the ultimatum sent to the Chinese Government, is in a state of considerable anxiety and concern, and with some reason.

The statement of a Chinese merchant just returned from his native land to New York, which was published exclusively in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, gives the first direct intimation of the real situation in Shanghai.

The merchant, who is a native of the province of Szechwan, and who has been in Shanghai for some time, states that the situation is very serious, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

IT GROWS SERIOUS.

Dangerous Situation of Foreign Residents in Shanghai.

INCREASING SIGNS OF A REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

Demands Made by the Ministers of Other Powers—Reparation Must Be Made for the Outrages Committed by Bitter-Feeling Chinese.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 17.—There is no use disguising the fact that a serious state of affairs, political, exists in this country at the present moment, and the combined efforts of the powers may be called upon at any moment to take effective action. The danger clouds have been on the horizon for months past, the smoldering fires caused by the agitation existing against foreigners and others among the populace have repeatedly broken out into flames but appear to have been extinguished.

The strength of the volcano which is threatening a most disastrous outbreak. Internal affairs, undoubtedly, are the inward and actual cause of the displays of ill-feeling against foreigners, which are only the outward signs of the movement in progress.

In this city at present a state of great excitement prevails at the increased and still increasing tension between the Chinese Government and the Ministers of the foreign powers. From all appearances the former are obstinate in their refusal to redress the injury done to foreigners during the recent riots. Some people say that the Government dares not take this step demanded in common justice to the powers for fear of incurring a storm of popular displeasure; in any case there is no doubt as to the obstinacy of the refusal to right the wrongs inflicted upon the foreign residents of China.

On the other hand there is also no reason to doubt that if the Chinese authorities do not yield to the firm demands of the ministers of the powers concerted hostile action upon the part of the vessels of the various nations represented in this country is imminent. Too much damage has been done and too many outrages have been perpetrated upon the foreign residents of this country to permit of the representatives of the powers submitting any longer to be put off with vague statements which in the main actually mean that China cannot or will not redress the wrongs done to peaceful residents of foreign nationality and that China does not admit that the latter have been outrageously treated in their persons or in their possessions by Chinese mobs, over which the authorities seem to have control.

Such is the state of affairs, it is now known, that the foreign ministers have been compelled to inform the Chinese Government that a joint naval demonstration of the various nations in which the French, American, British and German squadrons will take part, will be ordered in the near future, unless speedy reparation is made for the outrages and abuses complained of by the ministers of the powers.

Naturally, the foreign population of this city, being fully aware of the firm stand taken by the ministers and having knowledge of the ultimatum sent to the Chinese Government, is in a state of considerable anxiety and concern, and with some reason.

The statement of a Chinese merchant just returned from his native land to New York, which was published exclusively in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, gives the first direct intimation of the real situation in Shanghai.

The merchant, who is a native of the province of Szechwan, and who has been in Shanghai for some time, states that the situation is very serious, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

IT GROWS SERIOUS.

Dangerous Situation of Foreign Residents in Shanghai.

INCREASING SIGNS OF A REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

Demands Made by the Ministers of Other Powers—Reparation Must Be Made for the Outrages Committed by Bitter-Feeling Chinese.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 17.—There is no use disguising the fact that a serious state of affairs, political, exists in this country at the present moment, and the combined efforts of the powers may be called upon at any moment to take effective action. The danger clouds have been on the horizon for months past, the smoldering fires caused by the agitation existing against foreigners and others among the populace have repeatedly broken out into flames but appear to have been extinguished.

The strength of the volcano which is threatening a most disastrous outbreak. Internal affairs, undoubtedly, are the inward and actual cause of the displays of ill-feeling against foreigners, which are only the outward signs of the movement in progress.

In this city at present a state of great excitement prevails at the increased and still increasing tension between the Chinese Government and the Ministers of the foreign powers. From all appearances the former are obstinate in their refusal to redress the injury done to foreigners during the recent riots. Some people say that the Government dares not take this step demanded in common justice to the powers for fear of incurring a storm of popular displeasure; in any case there is no doubt as to the obstinacy of the refusal to right the wrongs inflicted upon the foreign residents of China.

On the other hand there is also no reason to doubt that if the Chinese authorities do not yield to the firm demands of the ministers of the powers concerted hostile action upon the part of the vessels of the various nations represented in this country is imminent. Too much damage has been done and too many outrages have been perpetrated upon the foreign residents of this country to permit of the representatives of the powers submitting any longer to be put off with vague statements which in the main actually mean that China cannot or will not redress the wrongs done to peaceful residents of foreign nationality and that China does not admit that the latter have been outrageously treated in their persons or in their possessions by Chinese mobs, over which the authorities seem to have control.

Such is the state of affairs, it is now known, that the foreign ministers have been compelled to inform the Chinese Government that a joint naval demonstration of the various nations in which the French, American, British and German squadrons will take part, will be ordered in the near future, unless speedy reparation is made for the outrages and abuses complained of by the ministers of the powers.

Naturally, the foreign population of this city, being fully aware of the firm stand taken by the ministers and having knowledge of the ultimatum sent to the Chinese Government, is in a state of considerable anxiety and concern, and with some reason.

The statement of a Chinese merchant just returned from his native land to New York, which was published exclusively in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, gives the first direct intimation of the real situation in Shanghai.

The merchant, who is a native of the province of Szechwan, and who has been in Shanghai for some time, states that the situation is very serious, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

He states that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety, and that the Chinese Government is in a state of great anxiety.

CLOSED THE DEAL.

Milwaukee Pays for Its American Association Franchise.

TO-MORROW MORNING'S MEETING WILL RATIFY THE AGREEMENT.

Milwaukee Will Play Out Cincinnati's Schedule—Claims That the Association Will Again Have a Team in Popopolis Next Season—Disposition of the Cincinnati Players.

Milwaukee has secured a franchise in the American Association. They will take the place of the Cincinnati club for the remainder of the season at least. This was all arranged in a deal consummated here last night, when President H. E. Gillette of the Milwaukee Western Association club handed to President Chris Von der Ahe of the St. Louis club a check for \$5,000. To make the transaction legal the check was dated to-day. The Milwaukee club left the Cream City for St. Louis at 10 o'clock this morning and will arrive here at 10:45 to-morrow morning over the Chicago & Alton road and to-morrow afternoon will play the St. Louis club at Sportsman's Park. The deal is closed and the meeting of the American Association to be held here to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock will ratify what has been done. All the Association clubs have already agreed to the addition of Milwaukee. While the Cincinnati franchise has been granted an Association franchise it is not stipulated in the contract that the franchise of the Cincinnati club is to hold. The Association managers say that the Cincinnati franchise will not be surrendered until the Cincinnati club is no longer a part of the Association. Milwaukee is merely to play out the Cincinnati's schedule for the present season. The contract, however, stipulates that the franchise given to Milwaukee shall be a permanent one. President Von der Ahe of St. Louis is principal owner of the Cincinnati Association team, and the lease of the park there is in his name. He has been wanting out to get as much money as possible from Milwaukee to reimburse him for his losses at Cincinnati, and that is what prevented the consummation of the deal at an earlier date.

MILWAUKEE'S CINCINNATI RECRUITS. Gillette has signed Frank Bancroft to manage the Milwaukee team, taking up the contract the Association had with Bancroft to run the Cincinnati club. This will of course mean the release of Manager Cushman, who is now on his way to St. Louis with the Milwaukee team. The only Cincinnati players who will be retained will be Pitcher Dwyer, First Baseman Carney, Shortstop Canavan and Right Fielder Seery. Mike Kelly will captain and manage the Milwaukee team, who will play at Boston and leave for the Hub this evening. He has telegraphed President Price that he will catch for Boston against the Cincinnati team on Wednesday. Arthur Irwin will be relieved of the management of the Reds. Kelly had flattered offers from the Boston and Cincinnati League clubs to captain and manage them, but declined them. He also has two other offers from National League teams, and while he will not give the name of the organizations which has made him the most flattering proposition, it is known to be the New York Giants. He is finishing his own terms to captain and manage the team, but owing to his friendship for the man whom he would deposit, he has refused to consider the proposition, or name the party from whom he received it.

The Washington Association club wants Marr, Vaughn and Mains of Cincinnati and Manager Bancroft. St. Louis to take back Robinson, the oldest member of the Browns. Robbie is very fond of this city, and as he has been playing great ball and has been named for the National League, he is at that point. Von der Ahe, who declared he would never have anything more to do with the Reds, may relent and sign him. Comaker is known to be strongly in favor of taking Robinson on the grounds of his great effort as a player. He has been playing great ball and has been named for the National League. The disposition of the other Cincinnati players is expected to be determined at the meeting of the Association to be held here to-morrow morning.

LENGTHENING THE SCHEDULE. It also was made to extend the schedule of the Association so that in the interchange of games between the East and West the Cincinnati club instead of three contests will be played between clubs in each section. This would add eight games to the schedule of each club. The Cincinnati club has been playing at St. Louis for the last two years, and it is thought that the Cincinnati club will be able to play at St. Louis for the next two years.

THE MILWAUKEE PLAYERS. The Milwaukee team will consist of two of its players, First Baseman Cushman and Pitcher Smith. It is the intention of President Gillette to have a team in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season.

THE MILWAUKEE PLAYERS. The Milwaukee team will consist of two of its players, First Baseman Cushman and Pitcher Smith. It is the intention of President Gillette to have a team in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season.

THE MILWAUKEE PLAYERS. The Milwaukee team will consist of two of its players, First Baseman Cushman and Pitcher Smith. It is the intention of President Gillette to have a team in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season.

THE MILWAUKEE PLAYERS. The Milwaukee team will consist of two of its players, First Baseman Cushman and Pitcher Smith. It is the intention of President Gillette to have a team in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season.

THE MILWAUKEE PLAYERS. The Milwaukee team will consist of two of its players, First Baseman Cushman and Pitcher Smith. It is the intention of President Gillette to have a team in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season.

THE MILWAUKEE PLAYERS. The Milwaukee team will consist of two of its players, First Baseman Cushman and Pitcher Smith. It is the intention of President Gillette to have a team in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season.

THE MILWAUKEE PLAYERS. The Milwaukee team will consist of two of its players, First Baseman Cushman and Pitcher Smith. It is the intention of President Gillette to have a team in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season.

THE MILWAUKEE PLAYERS. The Milwaukee team will consist of two of its players, First Baseman Cushman and Pitcher Smith. It is the intention of President Gillette to have a team in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season.

THE MILWAUKEE PLAYERS. The Milwaukee team will consist of two of its players, First Baseman Cushman and Pitcher Smith. It is the intention of President Gillette to have a team in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season.

THE MILWAUKEE PLAYERS. The Milwaukee team will consist of two of its players, First Baseman Cushman and Pitcher Smith. It is the intention of President Gillette to have a team in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season.

THE MILWAUKEE PLAYERS. The Milwaukee team will consist of two of its players, First Baseman Cushman and Pitcher Smith. It is the intention of President Gillette to have a team in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season.

THE MILWAUKEE PLAYERS. The Milwaukee team will consist of two of its players, First Baseman Cushman and Pitcher Smith. It is the intention of President Gillette to have a team in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season.

THE MILWAUKEE PLAYERS. The Milwaukee team will consist of two of its players, First Baseman Cushman and Pitcher Smith. It is the intention of President Gillette to have a team in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season.

THE MILWAUKEE PLAYERS. The Milwaukee team will consist of two of its players, First Baseman Cushman and Pitcher Smith. It is the intention of President Gillette to have a team in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season.

THE MILWAUKEE PLAYERS. The Milwaukee team will consist of two of its players, First Baseman Cushman and Pitcher Smith. It is the intention of President Gillette to have a team in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season.

THE MILWAUKEE PLAYERS. The Milwaukee team will consist of two of its players, First Baseman Cushman and Pitcher Smith. It is the intention of President Gillette to have a team in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season.

THE MILWAUKEE PLAYERS. The Milwaukee team will consist of two of its players, First Baseman Cushman and Pitcher Smith. It is the intention of President Gillette to have a team in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season.

THE MILWAUKEE PLAYERS. The Milwaukee team will consist of two of its players, First Baseman Cushman and Pitcher Smith. It is the intention of President Gillette to have a team in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season.

THE MILWAUKEE PLAYERS. The Milwaukee team will consist of two of its players, First Baseman Cushman and Pitcher Smith. It is the intention of President Gillette to have a team in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season.

THE MILWAUKEE PLAYERS. The Milwaukee team will consist of two of its players, First Baseman Cushman and Pitcher Smith. It is the intention of President Gillette to have a team in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season.

THE MILWAUKEE PLAYERS. The Milwaukee team will consist of two of its players, First Baseman Cushman and Pitcher Smith. It is the intention of President Gillette to have a team in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season. The Cincinnati club will be in Popopolis next season.

MARITAL MISERY.

Serious Charges Made Against Several Husbands This Morning.

JOHN SMITH CHARGED WITH BIGAMY, INFIDELITY AND OTHER CRIMES.

Mrs. Knirch Accuses Her Husband of Brutality, and Ellen Fletcher Says That Her Harry Is a Social Wreck—Mr. Silverburg Also a Plaintiff in the Divorce Court.

The warm weather seems to have had the effect of producing litigation, and particularly divorce suits. Shortly after the opening of the Circuit Court's office to-day a number of seekers after marital freedom presented themselves with their attorneys and pleaded for divorce. Each and every one of them held up his right hand and solemnly swore to the truth of the statements contained in the petition.

JOHN SMITH AND THE WIDOW. Maggie's story as set forth in her carefully prepared application for divorce was truly a hard luck narration. It was Maggie's second venture in the matrimonial lottery. As memories of her first divorce are still fresh in her mind, she was the happy possessor of two handsome children, aged 3 and 4 years, a fine span of mules and a wagon and \$100 in cash. It was on Dec. 23 last that she entrusted all to the keeping of the dashing John Smith, who had been married to her for three months. John Smith, plaintiff, alleged that on Jan. 7 following, defendant, John H. Smith, had been unfaithful to her, without her knowledge or consent, sold the said span of mules and wagon for \$30, and that he also borrowed the \$100 which plaintiff had put in his hands, and that he had married another woman to Chicago. Plaintiff further alleged that defendant represented himself as a single man and that he never had been married, but plaintiff avers that defendant was a married man at the time he married her. She also charges with infidelity since their marriage. Plaintiff also states that the injury complained of was committed in the city of St. Louis. She asks for the restoration of her former name. Mr. W. E. Jones is her attorney.

HURRY "SICKED" THEM OUT. Anna Knirch, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

ELLEN FLETCHER'S STORY. Ellen Fletcher, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

ELLEN FLETCHER'S STORY. Ellen Fletcher, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

ELLEN FLETCHER'S STORY. Ellen Fletcher, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

ELLEN FLETCHER'S STORY. Ellen Fletcher, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

ELLEN FLETCHER'S STORY. Ellen Fletcher, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

ELLEN FLETCHER'S STORY. Ellen Fletcher, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

ELLEN FLETCHER'S STORY. Ellen Fletcher, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

ELLEN FLETCHER'S STORY. Ellen Fletcher, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

ELLEN FLETCHER'S STORY. Ellen Fletcher, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

ELLEN FLETCHER'S STORY. Ellen Fletcher, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

ELLEN FLETCHER'S STORY. Ellen Fletcher, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

ELLEN FLETCHER'S STORY. Ellen Fletcher, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

ELLEN FLETCHER'S STORY. Ellen Fletcher, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

ELLEN FLETCHER'S STORY. Ellen Fletcher, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

ELLEN FLETCHER'S STORY. Ellen Fletcher, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

ELLEN FLETCHER'S STORY. Ellen Fletcher, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

ELLEN FLETCHER'S STORY. Ellen Fletcher, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

ELLEN FLETCHER'S STORY. Ellen Fletcher, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

ELLEN FLETCHER'S STORY. Ellen Fletcher, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

ELLEN FLETCHER'S STORY. Ellen Fletcher, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

ELLEN FLETCHER'S STORY. Ellen Fletcher, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

ELLEN FLETCHER'S STORY. Ellen Fletcher, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

ELLEN FLETCHER'S STORY. Ellen Fletcher, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

ELLEN FLETCHER'S STORY. Ellen Fletcher, 24, of 214 Lafayette avenue, in her suit for divorce from Mathias Knirch, who lives at 214 Ann street, states that she came about in April, 1888, and separated July 1, 1891. Plaintiff charges her husband with having frequently assaulted and beaten her. On one occasion he struck her on the head with a number of men. Her husband called her bad names, she alleges, and ordered her to leave him. She did not obey. On April 12, 1891, she went on a visit to Chicago, returning on the 15th. She alleges that her husband refused her admission to the house. No children were born of the marriage. Plaintiff asks for the restoration of her maiden name and \$100 in damages.

Hermes & Jaccard's Diamond Rings!

"Lowest-Priced House in America for Fine Diamonds."

"Come and See How Beautiful They Are and Their Low Prices."

CORNER BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

Confidence is absolutely necessary in buying Diamonds. Our Prices the Lowest and we Guarantee the Qualities.

THEY FEEL IT KEENLY.

THE STARTLING NEWS RECEIVED BY MR. AND MRS. J. J. BAILEY.

Reports From Cairo and Chester Go to Show That the Bailey Sisters Married Ex-Convicts—Sad Denouncement to What Looked Like a Romantic Affair.

There is much sorrow and anguish to-day in the Carondelet prison and in the jail of St. Louis. The result of some distressing news concerning their sons-in-law, Thomas W. Williams and Harry B. Morgan. The news comes from Chester, Ill., and was to the effect that both men were recently discharged from the Southern Illinois penitentiary. Williams, it was stated, served two years for embezzling \$600 from the Southern Express Co., and Morgan one year for grand larceny. The telegram stated that both men distinguished themselves in the penitentiary by reason of their fine voices and their knowledge of music generally. It is said that they organized the operatic company of the penitentiary, and that they were the company the Bailey sisters joined scarcely a month ago. As has been fully told in the Post-Dispatch, Miss Alice became "William's" wife after a very short acquaintance, and Miss Julia plunged into the matrimonial sea a few days later, with Morgan as her husband. The news of their release appears, knew but little about their musical husbands or their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history.

At the evening shut in threatening of a storm, the Bailey sisters, who had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history.

At the evening shut in threatening of a storm, the Bailey sisters, who had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history.

At the evening shut in threatening of a storm, the Bailey sisters, who had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history.

At the evening shut in threatening of a storm, the Bailey sisters, who had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history.

At the evening shut in threatening of a storm, the Bailey sisters, who had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history.

At the evening shut in threatening of a storm, the Bailey sisters, who had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history.

At the evening shut in threatening of a storm, the Bailey sisters, who had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history.

At the evening shut in threatening of a storm, the Bailey sisters, who had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history.

At the evening shut in threatening of a storm, the Bailey sisters, who had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history.

At the evening shut in threatening of a storm, the Bailey sisters, who had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history.

At the evening shut in threatening of a storm, the Bailey sisters, who had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history.

At the evening shut in threatening of a storm, the Bailey sisters, who had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history.

At the evening shut in threatening of a storm, the Bailey sisters, who had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history.

At the evening shut in threatening of a storm, the Bailey sisters, who had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history.

At the evening shut in threatening of a storm, the Bailey sisters, who had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history.

At the evening shut in threatening of a storm, the Bailey sisters, who had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history.

At the evening shut in threatening of a storm, the Bailey sisters, who had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history.

At the evening shut in threatening of a storm, the Bailey sisters, who had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history.

At the evening shut in threatening of a storm, the Bailey sisters, who had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history.

At the evening shut in threatening of a storm, the Bailey sisters, who had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history.

At the evening shut in threatening of a storm, the Bailey sisters, who had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history.

At the evening shut in threatening of a storm, the Bailey sisters, who had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history.

At the evening shut in threatening of a storm, the Bailey sisters, who had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history. The marriages occurred in Illinois, where the sisters had been visiting their musical husbands and their previous history.

TERMS OF THE DAY.	By Mail.
One year, postage paid, every afternoon and Sunday morning.....	\$10.00
Six months.....	5.00
Three months.....	2.50
By the week (delivered by carrier).....	15
By the month (delivered by carrier).....	65
Sunday edition, by mail, per year.....	9.00
Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.	
All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed	

POST-DISPATCH, 513 Olive st.

Entered at the Post-office at St. Louis, Mo., as Second-class matter.

DOMESTIC.	Per Copy.
Eight to sixteen pages.....	1 Cent
Eighteen to thirty-two pages.....	2 Cents

FOREIGN.	Per Copy.
Daily.....	5 Cents
Sunday.....	10 Cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.	265
Editorial Room.....	265
Business Office.....	264
London Office, 25 Cockspur Street, Charles Cross, New York Bureau, Room 86, Pulitzer Building, Max W. Fischer, Manager.	

THE POST-DISPATCH

Guarantees to Advertisers a Larger Local Circulation than that of Any Other TWO St. Louis Newspapers Combined.

MONDAY, AUG. 17, 1891.

Parties leaving the city during the summer, whether on week or longer, can have the "Post-Dispatch" mailed to their address by leaving their orders at the counting-room, or with the carriers of the paper.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

THEATRE MAJESTIC—"The Masque."

SCHLESINGER'S GARDENS—"The Masque."

Forecast for Missouri: Generally fair; slightly warmer; southerly winds.

Local forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Continued fair weather; cooler to-morrow; variable winds.

The grain market is ballooning, and hence disaster may be anticipated with certainty.

The building up of the Forest Park "Zoo" is worthy the attention and liberality of St. Louisans.

The effects of the McKinley ukase enable the American people to sympathize fully with the German sufferers.

The money put into the Fall Festivities Fund is not spent, but invested. Every dollar of it will come back with a profit.

It is announced that ex-Senator INGALLS is writing a book on political history. Mr. INGALLS should be fully capable of dealing with political things of the past. He is one of them.

It seems to be well settled that Mr. HARRISON will give up the presidential nomination if some other man can keep it out of his reach.

The French "revenger" sentiment invites contempt when it descends to seek mean satisfaction by retailing malicious gossip about the German Emperor.

AFTER detailing sensational reports from the French newspapers stating that the German Emperor is a physical and mental wreck, a contemporary, with amusing ingenuities, asks: "Is the Kaiser mad?"

SEVERAL Republican organs are trying to prove that Mr. CLEVELAND could not carry Texas for the Democrats. Malice can go no further than this attempt to prove that CLEVELAND is worse than a "yaller" dog.

This summer's extraordinary record of railroad horrors has been increased by another excursion train accident in Switzerland. Improvement in the carelessness of railroading is evidently needed as much in Europe as in this country.

CHANCELLOR CAPRIVI is facing a difficulty similar to that which confronted the Tory Government in England just before the corn laws were abolished. It will not be strange if famine forebodes CAPRIVI's hand, as it did PIER's. Necessity is the mainspring of progress.

THE WORLD suggests a sure way of discovering whether Mr. CLEVELAND is available for the Democratic presidential nomination by suggesting that he be nominated by the New York Democrats for the governorship in the approaching campaign. This would afford a conclusive test of his ability to carry New York, and one unknown quantity in the Democratic situation would be definitely determined.

WITHIN the thirty-six hours ending yesterday evening there were four balloon accidents, three of which were attended by fatalities, and in the fourth the escape of the balloonist was almost miraculous. It was a singular coincidence that two of the men killed—one in this country and one in Europe—were drowned. Aerial navigation has not yet been brought to a point of safety which invites confidence in it as a mode of transportation.

THE American farmers could exchange their grain surplus for German products at a handsome profit if the McKinley tariff did not prevent them. Under the circumstances they will have to sell their grain for what they can get in money and buy their goods from American manufacturers at prices enormously increased through the

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Monday, August 17, 1891.

THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.

JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

TERMS OF THE DAY.	By Mail.
One year, postage paid, every afternoon and Sunday morning.....	\$10.00
Six months.....	5.00
Three months.....	2.50
By the week (delivered by carrier).....	15
By the month (delivered by carrier).....	65
Sunday edition, by mail, per year.....	9.00
Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.	
All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed	

POST-DISPATCH, 513 Olive st.

Entered at the Post-office at St. Louis, Mo., as Second-class matter.

DOMESTIC.	Per Copy.
Eight to sixteen pages.....	1 Cent
Eighteen to thirty-two pages.....	2 Cents

FOREIGN.	Per Copy.
Daily.....	5 Cents
Sunday.....	10 Cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.	265
Editorial Room.....	265
Business Office.....	264
London Office, 25 Cockspur Street, Charles Cross, New York Bureau, Room 86, Pulitzer Building, Max W. Fischer, Manager.	

THE POST-DISPATCH

Guarantees to Advertisers a Larger Local Circulation than that of Any Other TWO St. Louis Newspapers Combined.

MONDAY, AUG. 17, 1891.

Parties leaving the city during the summer, whether on week or longer, can have the "Post-Dispatch" mailed to their address by leaving their orders at the counting-room, or with the carriers of the paper.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

THEATRE MAJESTIC—"The Masque."

SCHLESINGER'S GARDENS—"The Masque."

Forecast for Missouri: Generally fair; slightly warmer; southerly winds.

Local forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Continued fair weather; cooler to-morrow; variable winds.

The grain market is ballooning, and hence disaster may be anticipated with certainty.

The building up of the Forest Park "Zoo" is worthy the attention and liberality of St. Louisans.

The effects of the McKinley ukase enable the American people to sympathize fully with the German sufferers.

The money put into the Fall Festivities Fund is not spent, but invested. Every dollar of it will come back with a profit.

It is announced that ex-Senator INGALLS is writing a book on political history. Mr. INGALLS should be fully capable of dealing with political things of the past. He is one of them.

It seems to be well settled that Mr. HARRISON will give up the presidential nomination if some other man can keep it out of his reach.

The French "revenger" sentiment invites contempt when it descends to seek mean satisfaction by retailing malicious gossip about the German Emperor.

AFTER detailing sensational reports from the French newspapers stating that the German Emperor is a physical and mental wreck, a contemporary, with amusing ingenuities, asks: "Is the Kaiser mad?"

SEVERAL Republican organs are trying to prove that Mr. CLEVELAND could not carry Texas for the Democrats. Malice can go no further than this attempt to prove that CLEVELAND is worse than a "yaller" dog.

This summer's extraordinary record of railroad horrors has been increased by another excursion train accident in Switzerland. Improvement in the carelessness of railroading is evidently needed as much in Europe as in this country.

CHANCELLOR CAPRIVI is facing a difficulty similar to that which confronted the Tory Government in England just before the corn laws were abolished. It will not be strange if famine forebodes CAPRIVI's hand, as it did PIER's. Necessity is the mainspring of progress.

THE WORLD suggests a sure way of discovering whether Mr. CLEVELAND is available for the Democratic presidential nomination by suggesting that he be nominated by the New York Democrats for the governorship in the approaching campaign. This would afford a conclusive test of his ability to carry New York, and one unknown quantity in the Democratic situation would be definitely determined.

WITHIN the thirty-six hours ending yesterday evening there were four balloon accidents, three of which were attended by fatalities, and in the fourth the escape of the balloonist was almost miraculous. It was a singular coincidence that two of the men killed—one in this country and one in Europe—were drowned. Aerial navigation has not yet been brought to a point of safety which invites confidence in it as a mode of transportation.

THE American farmers could exchange their grain surplus for German products at a handsome profit if the McKinley tariff did not prevent them. Under the circumstances they will have to sell their grain for what they can get in money and buy their goods from American manufacturers at prices enormously increased through the

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Monday, August 17, 1891.

THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.

JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

TERMS OF THE DAY.	By Mail.
One year, postage paid, every afternoon and Sunday morning.....	\$10.00
Six months.....	5.00
Three months.....	2.50
By the week (delivered by carrier).....	15
By the month (delivered by carrier).....	65
Sunday edition, by mail, per year.....	9.00
Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.	
All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed	

POST-DISPATCH, 513 Olive st.

Entered at the Post-office at St. Louis, Mo., as Second-class matter.

DOMESTIC.	Per Copy.
Eight to sixteen pages.....	1 Cent
Eighteen to thirty-two pages.....	2 Cents

FOREIGN.	Per Copy.
Daily.....	5 Cents
Sunday.....	10 Cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.	265
Editorial Room.....	265
Business Office.....	264
London Office, 25 Cockspur Street, Charles Cross, New York Bureau, Room 86, Pulitzer Building, Max W. Fischer, Manager.	

THE POST-DISPATCH

Guarantees to Advertisers a Larger Local Circulation than that of Any Other TWO St. Louis Newspapers Combined.

MONDAY, AUG. 17, 1891.

Parties leaving the city during the summer, whether on week or longer, can have the "Post-Dispatch" mailed to their address by leaving their orders at the counting-room, or with the carriers of the paper.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

THEATRE MAJESTIC—"The Masque."

SCHLESINGER'S GARDENS—"The Masque."

Forecast for Missouri: Generally fair; slightly warmer; southerly winds.

Local forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Continued fair weather; cooler to-morrow; variable winds.

The grain market is ballooning, and hence disaster may be anticipated with certainty.

The building up of the Forest Park "Zoo" is worthy the attention and liberality of St. Louisans.

The effects of the McKinley ukase enable the American people to sympathize fully with the German sufferers.

The money put into the Fall Festivities Fund is not spent, but invested. Every dollar of it will come back with a profit.

It is announced that ex-Senator INGALLS is writing a book on political history. Mr. INGALLS should be fully capable of dealing with political things of the past. He is one of them.

It seems to be well settled that Mr. HARRISON will give up the presidential nomination if some other man can keep it out of his reach.

The French "revenger" sentiment invites contempt when it descends to seek mean satisfaction by retailing malicious gossip about the German Emperor.

AFTER detailing sensational reports from the French newspapers stating that the German Emperor is a physical and mental wreck, a contemporary, with amusing ingenuities, asks: "Is the Kaiser mad?"

SEVERAL Republican organs are trying to prove that Mr. CLEVELAND could not carry Texas for the Democrats. Malice can go no further than this attempt to prove that CLEVELAND is worse than a "yaller" dog.

This summer's extraordinary record of railroad horrors has been increased by another excursion train accident in Switzerland. Improvement in the carelessness of railroading is evidently needed as much in Europe as in this country.

CHANCELLOR CAPRIVI is facing a difficulty similar to that which confronted the Tory Government in England just before the corn laws were abolished. It will not be strange if famine forebodes CAPRIVI's hand, as it did PIER's. Necessity is the mainspring of progress.

THE WORLD suggests a sure way of discovering whether Mr. CLEVELAND is available for the Democratic presidential nomination by suggesting that he be nominated by the New York Democrats for the governorship in the approaching campaign. This would afford a conclusive test of his ability to carry New York, and one unknown quantity in the Democratic situation would be definitely determined.

WITHIN the thirty-six hours ending yesterday evening there were four balloon accidents, three of which were attended by fatalities, and in the fourth the escape of the balloonist was almost miraculous. It was a singular coincidence that two of the men killed—one in this country and one in Europe—were drowned. Aerial navigation has not yet been brought to a point of safety which invites confidence in it as a mode of transportation.

THE American farmers could exchange their grain surplus for German products at a handsome profit if the McKinley tariff did not prevent them. Under the circumstances they will have to sell their grain for what they can get in money and buy their goods from American manufacturers at prices enormously increased through the

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Monday, August 17, 1891.

THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.

JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

TERMS OF THE DAY.	By Mail.
One year, postage paid, every afternoon and Sunday morning.....	\$10.00
Six months.....	5.00
Three months.....	2.50
By the week (delivered by carrier).....	15
By the month (delivered by carrier).....	65
Sunday edition, by mail, per year.....	9.00
Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.	
All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed	

POST-DISPATCH, 513 Olive st.

Entered at the Post-office at St. Louis, Mo., as Second-class matter.

DOMESTIC.	Per Copy.
Eight to sixteen pages.....	1 Cent
Eighteen to thirty-two pages.....	2 Cents

FOREIGN.	Per Copy.
Daily.....	5 Cents
Sunday.....	10 Cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.	265
Editorial Room.....	265
Business Office.....	264
London Office, 25 Cockspur Street, Charles Cross, New York Bureau, Room 86, Pulitzer Building, Max W. Fischer, Manager.	

THE POST-DISPATCH

Guarantees to Advertisers a Larger Local Circulation than that of Any Other TWO St. Louis Newspapers Combined.

MONDAY, AUG. 17, 1891.

Parties leaving the city during the summer, whether on week or longer, can have the "Post-Dispatch" mailed to their address by leaving their orders at the counting-room, or with the carriers of the paper.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

THEATRE MAJESTIC—"The Masque."

SCHLESINGER'S GARDENS—"The Masque."

Forecast for Missouri: Generally fair; slightly warmer; southerly winds.

Local forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Continued fair weather; cooler to-morrow; variable winds.

The grain market is ballooning, and hence disaster may be anticipated with certainty.

The building up of the Forest Park "Zoo" is worthy the attention and liberality of St. Louisans.

The effects of the McKinley ukase enable the American people to sympathize fully with the German sufferers.

The money put into the Fall Festivities Fund is not spent, but invested. Every dollar of it will come back with a profit.

It is announced that ex-Senator INGALLS is writing a book on political history. Mr. INGALLS should be fully capable of dealing with political things of the past. He is one of them.

It seems to be well settled that Mr. HARRISON will give up the presidential nomination if some other man can keep it out of his reach.

The French "revenger" sentiment invites contempt when it descends to seek mean satisfaction by retailing malicious gossip about the German Emperor.

AFTER detailing sensational reports from the French newspapers stating that the German Emperor is a physical and mental wreck, a contemporary, with amusing ingenuities, asks: "Is the Kaiser mad?"

SEVERAL Republican organs are trying to prove that Mr. CLEVELAND could not carry Texas for the Democrats. Malice can go no further than this attempt to prove that CLEVELAND is worse than a "yaller" dog.

This summer's extraordinary record of railroad horrors has been increased by another excursion train accident in Switzerland. Improvement in the carelessness of railroading is evidently needed as much in Europe as in this country.

CHANCELLOR CAPRIVI is facing a difficulty similar to that which confronted the Tory Government in England just before the corn laws were abolished. It will not be strange if famine forebodes CAPRIVI's hand, as it did PIER's. Necessity is the mainspring of progress.

THE WORLD suggests a sure way of discovering whether Mr. CLEVELAND is available for the Democratic presidential nomination by suggesting that he be nominated by the New York Democrats for the governorship in the approaching campaign. This would afford a conclusive test of his ability to carry New York, and one unknown quantity in the Democratic situation would be definitely determined.

WITHIN the thirty-six hours ending yesterday evening there were four balloon accidents, three of which were attended by fatalities, and in the fourth the escape of the balloonist was almost miraculous. It was a singular coincidence that two of the men killed—one in this country and one in Europe—were drowned. Aerial navigation has not yet been brought to a point of safety which invites confidence in it as a mode of transportation.

THE American farmers could exchange their grain surplus for German products at a handsome profit if the McKinley tariff did not prevent them. Under the circumstances they will have to sell their grain for what they can get in money and buy their goods from American manufacturers at prices enormously increased through the

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Monday, August 17, 1891.

THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.

JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

TERMS OF THE DAY.	By Mail.
One year, postage paid, every afternoon and Sunday morning.....	\$10.00
Six months.....	5.00
Three months.....	2.50
By the week (delivered by carrier).....	15
By the month (delivered by carrier).....	65
Sunday edition, by mail, per year.....	9.00
Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.	
All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed	

POST-DISPATCH, 513 Olive st.

Entered at the Post-office at St. Louis, Mo., as Second-class matter.

DOMESTIC.	Per Copy.
Eight to sixteen pages.....	1 Cent
Eighteen to thirty-two pages.....	2 Cents

FOREIGN.	Per Copy.
Daily.....	5 Cents
Sunday.....	10 Cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.	265
Editorial Room.....	265
Business Office.....	264
London Office, 25 Cockspur Street, Charles Cross, New York Bureau, Room 86, Pulitzer Building, Max W. Fischer, Manager.	

THE POST-DISPATCH

Guarantees to Advertisers a Larger Local Circulation than that of Any Other TWO St. Louis Newspapers Combined.

MONDAY, AUG. 17, 1891.

Parties leaving the city during the summer, whether on week or longer, can have the "Post-Dispatch" mailed to their address by leaving their orders at the counting-room, or with the carriers of the paper.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

THEATRE MAJESTIC—"The Masque."

SCHLESINGER'S GARDENS—"The Masque."

Forecast for Missouri: Generally fair; slightly warmer; southerly winds.

Local forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Continued fair weather; cooler to-morrow; variable winds.

The grain market is ballooning, and hence disaster may be anticipated with certainty.

The building up of the Forest Park "Zoo" is worthy the attention and liberality of St. Louisans.

The effects of the McKinley ukase enable the American people to sympathize fully with the German sufferers.

The money put into the Fall Festivities Fund is not spent, but invested. Every dollar of it will come back with a profit.

It is announced that ex-Senator INGALLS is writing a book on political history. Mr. INGALLS should be fully capable of dealing with political things of the past. He is one of them.

It seems to be well settled that Mr. HARRISON will give up the presidential nomination if some other man can keep it out of his reach.

The French "revenger" sentiment invites contempt when it descends to seek mean satisfaction by retailing malicious gossip about the German Emperor.

AFTER detailing sensational reports from the French newspapers stating that the German Emperor is a physical and mental wreck, a contemporary, with amusing ingenuities, asks: "Is the Kaiser mad?"

SEVERAL Republican organs are trying to prove that Mr. CLEVELAND could not carry Texas for the Democrats. Malice can go no further than this attempt to prove that CLEVELAND is worse than a "yaller" dog.

This summer's extraordinary record of railroad horrors has been increased by another excursion train accident in Switzerland. Improvement in the carelessness of railroading is evidently needed as much in Europe as in this country.

CHANCELLOR CAPRIVI is facing a difficulty similar to that which confronted the Tory Government in England just before the corn laws were abolished. It will not be strange if famine forebodes CAPRIVI's hand, as it did PIER's. Necessity is the mainspring of progress.

THE WORLD suggests a sure way of discovering whether Mr. CLEVELAND is available for the Democratic presidential nomination by suggesting that he be nominated by the New York Democrats for the governorship in the approaching campaign. This would afford a conclusive test of his ability to carry New York, and one unknown quantity in the Democratic situation would be definitely determined.

WITHIN the thirty-six hours ending yesterday evening there were four balloon accidents, three of which were attended by fatalities, and in the fourth the escape of the balloonist was almost miraculous. It was a singular coincidence that two of the men killed—one in this country and one in Europe—were drowned. Aerial navigation has not yet been brought to a point of safety which invites confidence in it as a mode of transportation.

THE American farmers could exchange their grain surplus for German products at a handsome profit if the McKinley tariff did not prevent them. Under the circumstances they will have to sell their grain for what they can get in money and buy their goods from American manufacturers at prices enormously increased through the

EAT YOUR LUNCH

DELICATESSEN.
MERCANTILE CIGARS

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

CITY NEWS.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
Corner of 9th and Olive streets. Set of teeth, 18.

Private matters skillfully treated and medicine furnished. Dr. Discher, 315 Pine st.

IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

Several Families Made Ill by Drinking Impure Water.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 17.—As a result of drinking water from a foul well two persons have died and twenty-four are ill, some of them so critically that doctors have given up all hope of their recovery. The well is on the premises of Jacob Bassal, living at the corner of Burleigh and Sixth streets, and beyond the city's water system. For a long time the well has furnished the drinking water of half a dozen families in the neighborhood. Last week about all the members of the several families who drank of the water became ill and their ailments soon developed into typhoid fever. John Bassal, a married man, died Thursday, and a daughter of Jacob Bassal, on whose premises the well is located, is also dead. But a short distance from Bassal's premises is a marsh, the water from which is supposed to have seeped into the well and thus contaminated the water.

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.

New fall styles are ready for your inspection in our Boys' Clothing Department. Give our stock an examination before you buy.

MILLS & AVERILL.

S. E. Cor. Broadway and Pine St.

A NEW METAL.

Discovered by Thomas Harrington of Pittsburg, Mo., Aug. 17.—A series of experiments by Thomas Harrington of this city into the properties and uses of nickel-metal and manganese bronze, has resulted in the discovery of a new metal. The chief characteristics of the metal are that it is a very high tensile strength, is indestructible by corrosion, being impervious to acids, and that it can be wrought into spikes, nails, etc., while either hot or cold. The metal is of the government being drawn to this new metal Commander W. M. Fowler of the naval inspector at Homestead, to inquire into the matter. He did so and has made an exhaustive report to the bureau on the subject.

KEEP COOL.

Over 1,200 double-wall quadruple after-plated (overlaid) ice pitchers (that are made to preserve ice) from \$1 to \$12. Buy early and get your choice.

MERMOD & JACARD JEWELRY CO.

Broadway and Locust.

Serious Accident.

A probably fatal accident occurred on Broadway and Mount street at 8:30 o'clock this morning. A sulky driven by a woman, A. Post of Baden, North St. Louis, was driving home, when he suddenly turned into the track in front of a car No. 66 of the Broadway line. The woman was supposed to be en route to the city hospital. The car was thrown to the right and the driver was killed. The woman was thrown to the ground and sustained several internal injuries. He was sent to the city hospital in an ambulance, and did not recover consciousness for several hours.

GO AND VIEW THE LAND.

Three Cheap Harvest Excursions.
On Aug. 26, Sept. 15 and Sept. 22, Low Rate Harvest Excursions will be run from ALL STATIONS ON THE WARREN RAILROAD TO THE GREAT FARMING REGIONS OF THE WEST, NORTHWEST, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Tickets good returning for thirty days from date of sale.

E. H. COFFIN.

City Ticket Agent, S. E. Cor. Broadway and Olive streets, St. Louis.

North St. Louis.

Connellham Chas. James returned to-day from a trip to the Northwest.
Mr. Otto D'Amico, Jr., and sisters, Gusie and Rob, are on a trip to the Tennessee River country. Cor. of Locust and Broadway. The driver and owner of the wagon, August Post, was thrown to the ground. His wife was thrown to the ground and sustained several internal injuries. He was sent to the city hospital in an ambulance, and did not recover consciousness for several hours.

Grand Avenue Hotel.

Parties desiring winter accommodations will do well to make early application. We serve a table d'hôte from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.; breakfast to 10 a. m. Managed by J. Gerardi.

Deaths.

The following burial certificates were issued by the Health Department up to 9 p. m. to-day.
John C. Lube, 17 days, 3148 North Thirtieth street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street.

John H. H. 32 days, 426 South Second street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street.

John H. H. 32 days, 426 South Second street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street.

John H. H. 32 days, 426 South Second street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street.

John H. H. 32 days, 426 South Second street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street.

John H. H. 32 days, 426 South Second street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street.

John H. H. 32 days, 426 South Second street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street.

John H. H. 32 days, 426 South Second street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street.

John H. H. 32 days, 426 South Second street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street; interment, 70 years, 323 Market street.

LUCK IN BETTING.

Phenomenal Success of a Pittsburg Man in the East.

HE CALLS THE WINNERS IN SIX SUCCESSIVE RACES.

New Yorkers Believe Kingston Has the Garfield Stakes at His Mercy if He Is Fit—A Bookmaker on Bookmaking—St. Louis Wins Another Game—Sporting News in General.

New York, Aug. 17.—Some days ago Mr. Masterson of Denver came East with a friend from Pittsburg. His friend had held a high office in the Smoky City and had been for the betting ring, which he had not seen or experienced for several years. The latter, whose first name is Andrew and whose last name is withheld at his request, visited Mr. Masterson on Saturday. The race card was familiar to both, and the owners of a number of the stables are likewise old friends.

"I am going to try my luck with it," said the Pittsburg man. "and I will double my bet each time I win for the entire six races. If I win I will have something. Give me a card."

The racing card was handed over to him and after a careful study of the horses, odds, jockeys and weights, he said: "As a rule I prefer second choice. I don't care for favorites. I'll take a 2 to 1 and we'll see then how near right I am."

The horses in the first were as follows: Anna, 5 to 1; Araba, 7 to 10; Candelabra, 6 to 1; Strawberry, 5 to 1; and Ada Blue, 10 to 1. "I'll take Anna," said the betting man, "and I'll go halves with somebody to buy a 2 to 1 bet. One of the men alongside of him took the bet."

Anna won. He had then \$6.

"I have now \$6," said the indefatigable gambler, and he looked over the entire card for the second race.

Alonso, 5 to 1; Patrimony colt, 7 to 5; Anna B., 10 to 1; Almont, 5 to 1; Kilkenny, 20 to 1; Umattila, 10 to 1; Necromancy colt, 4 to 1; Sir Arthur, 10 to 1, and Fairplay, 10 to 1.

"I'll take Alonso," said the betting man. "I'll take Anna B.," said one of his friends, "but you'll fall down soon."

In the next race were the following horses: English lady, 1 to 2; Terrible, 10 to 1; Pagan, 7 to 1; Charley Post, 10 to 1; Castalia, 10 to 1, and Una Grande, 10 to 1.

"Give me Terrible," said the Western man. And his \$12 was carried by a messenger boy to the betting ring. Terrible won.

"I have now \$12," said the betting man, "and I'll take another of the Westerner's friends. What's the list for the fifth race?" asked the lucky man. It was shown him. Peter, 12 to 1; Riot, 2 to 1; Prather, 10 to 1; Lizzie, 10 to 1; Beesley, 2 to 1, and Kinsmore, 7 to 2. "I'll have Riot," said the big man. "Even money. Keep the change, boy; there are about \$37 to 2 to 1."

"Riot won."

"Don't be a fool," said somebody, but the Western man looked at the last race. The horses in the sixth were as follows: 4 to 1; Punster, Jr., 8 to 1; Emma J., 5 to 1; Tatquin, 4 to 1; Cynosure, 6 to 1; Sir Launcelot, 8 to 1, and Walcott, 7 to 10.

"I'll take Emma J.," said the betting man, "and I'll go halves with somebody to buy a 2 to 1 bet. One of the men alongside of him took the bet."

Emma J. won. He had then \$12.

"I have now \$12," said the betting man, "and I'll take another of the Westerner's friends. What's the list for the fifth race?" asked the lucky man. It was shown him. Peter, 12 to 1; Riot, 2 to 1; Prather, 10 to 1; Lizzie, 10 to 1; Beesley, 2 to 1, and Kinsmore, 7 to 2. "I'll have Riot," said the big man. "Even money. Keep the change, boy; there are about \$37 to 2 to 1."

"Riot won."

"Don't be a fool," said somebody, but the Western man looked at the last race. The horses in the sixth were as follows: 4 to 1; Punster, Jr., 8 to 1; Emma J., 5 to 1; Tatquin, 4 to 1; Cynosure, 6 to 1; Sir Launcelot, 8 to 1, and Walcott, 7 to 10.

"I'll take Emma J.," said the betting man, "and I'll go halves with somebody to buy a 2 to 1 bet. One of the men alongside of him took the bet."

Emma J. won. He had then \$12.

"I have now \$12," said the betting man, "and I'll take another of the Westerner's friends. What's the list for the fifth race?" asked the lucky man. It was shown him. Peter, 12 to 1; Riot, 2 to 1; Prather, 10 to 1; Lizzie, 10 to 1; Beesley, 2 to 1, and Kinsmore, 7 to 2. "I'll have Riot," said the big man. "Even money. Keep the change, boy; there are about \$37 to 2 to 1."

"Riot won."

"Don't be a fool," said somebody, but the Western man looked at the last race. The horses in the sixth were as follows: 4 to 1; Punster, Jr., 8 to 1; Emma J., 5 to 1; Tatquin, 4 to 1; Cynosure, 6 to 1; Sir Launcelot, 8 to 1, and Walcott, 7 to 10.

"I'll take Emma J.," said the betting man, "and I'll go halves with somebody to buy a 2 to 1 bet. One of the men alongside of him took the bet."

Emma J. won. He had then \$12.

"I have now \$12," said the betting man, "and I'll take another of the Westerner's friends. What's the list for the fifth race?" asked the lucky man. It was shown him. Peter, 12 to 1; Riot, 2 to 1; Prather, 10 to 1; Lizzie, 10 to 1; Beesley, 2 to 1, and Kinsmore, 7 to 2. "I'll have Riot," said the big man. "Even money. Keep the change, boy; there are about \$37 to 2 to 1."

"Riot won."

"Don't be a fool," said somebody, but the Western man looked at the last race. The horses in the sixth were as follows: 4 to 1; Punster, Jr., 8 to 1; Emma J., 5 to 1; Tatquin, 4 to 1; Cynosure, 6 to 1; Sir Launcelot, 8 to 1, and Walcott, 7 to 10.

"I'll take Emma J.," said the betting man, "and I'll go halves with somebody to buy a 2 to 1 bet. One of the men alongside of him took the bet."

Emma J. won. He had then \$12.

"I have now \$12," said the betting man, "and I'll take another of the Westerner's friends. What's the list for the fifth race?" asked the lucky man. It was shown him. Peter, 12 to 1; Riot, 2 to 1; Prather, 10 to 1; Lizzie, 10 to 1; Beesley, 2 to 1, and Kinsmore, 7 to 2. "I'll have Riot," said the big man. "Even money. Keep the change, boy; there are about \$37 to 2 to 1."

"Riot won."

AT ABOUT

1/2 PRICE!

We are Closing Out all of Our Light-Weight MEN'S PANTS at LESS THAN COST.

\$3.00 Pants cut to \$1.95

\$4.50 Pants cut to \$2.45

\$5.00 Pants cut to \$2.95

\$6.00 Pants cut to \$3.45

Open Till 10 P. M. Saturdays.

Guess how long the candle will burn. \$225.00 IN PRIZES.

Donald writes about his business for a morning paper, and among other passages are these: "The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

\$25 Cash, \$10 a month.

Will purchase you a home site in Mount Auburn. Lots all terraced ready for building. Restriction clause prohibits the erection of anything less than a two-story building. Take Franklin avenue extension or Locust street cable cars to grounds.

For further information see

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE,

213 N. 8th Street.

N. B.—Our agent on grounds daily, including Sunday, from 9 to 6.

At about 1/2 price!

We are Closing Out all of Our Light-Weight MEN'S PANTS at LESS THAN COST.

\$3.00 Pants cut to \$1.95

\$4.50 Pants cut to \$2.45

\$5.00 Pants cut to \$2.95

\$6.00 Pants cut to \$3.45

Open Till 10 P. M. Saturdays.

Guess how long the candle will burn. \$225.00 IN PRIZES.

Donald writes about his business for a morning paper, and among other passages are these: "The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

"The card game, which is a certain class of philanthropists among the fraternity who do nothing but think of the means to bring about the business of the race."

AUGUST

(Red Hot Prices)

IS keeping up its reputation as a red hot month.

We are keeping up our reputation for red hot prices. The higher the thermometer the lower prices on thin wear and negligé shirts.

The hotter the sun the cheaper umbrellas. Handkerchiefs are plenty as drops of sweat on the sunny side of a 200-lb carcass at 2 p. m. Hot weather may be hard on the frame, but it makes it easy on the pocket-book when you buy clothing. All summer wear is going at a sacrifice. Can't stop for prices.

The hotter the sun the cheaper umbrellas. Handkerchiefs are plenty as drops of sweat on the sunny side of a 200-lb carcass at 2 p. m. Hot weather may be hard on the frame, but it makes it easy on the pocket-book when you buy clothing. All summer wear is going at a sacrifice. Can't stop for prices.

The hotter the sun the cheaper umbrellas. Handkerchiefs are plenty as drops of sweat on the sunny side of a 200-lb carcass at 2 p. m. Hot weather may be hard on the frame, but it makes it easy on the pocket-book when you buy clothing. All summer wear is going at a sacrifice. Can't stop for prices.

The hotter the sun the cheaper umbrellas. Handkerchiefs are plenty as drops of sweat on the sunny side of a 200-lb carcass at 2 p. m. Hot weather may be hard on the frame, but it makes it easy on the pocket-book when you buy clothing. All summer wear is going at a sacrifice. Can't stop for prices.

The hotter the sun the cheaper umbrellas. Handkerchiefs are plenty as drops of sweat on the sunny side of a 200-lb carcass at 2 p. m. Hot weather may be hard on the frame, but it makes it easy on the pocket-book when you buy clothing. All summer wear is going at a sacrifice. Can't stop for prices.

The hotter the sun the cheaper umbrellas. Handkerchiefs are plenty as drops of sweat on the sunny side of a 200-lb carcass at 2 p. m. Hot weather may be hard on the frame, but it makes it easy on the pocket-book when you buy clothing. All summer wear is going at a sacrifice. Can't stop for prices.

The hotter the sun the cheaper umbrellas. Handkerchiefs are plenty as drops of sweat on the sunny side of a 200-lb carcass at 2 p. m. Hot weather may be hard on the frame, but it makes it easy on the pocket-book when you buy clothing. All summer wear is going at a sacrifice. Can't stop for prices.

The hotter the sun the cheaper umbrellas. Handkerchiefs are plenty as drops of sweat on the sunny side of a 200-lb carcass at 2 p. m. Hot weather may be hard on the frame, but it makes it easy on the pocket-book when you buy clothing. All summer wear is going at a sacrifice. Can't stop for prices.

The hotter the sun the cheaper umbrellas. Handkerchiefs are plenty as drops of sweat on the sunny side of a 200-lb carcass at 2 p. m. Hot weather may be hard on the frame, but it makes it easy on the pocket-book when you buy clothing. All summer wear is going at a sacrifice. Can't stop for prices.

The hotter the sun the cheaper umbrellas. Handkerchiefs are plenty as drops of sweat on the sunny side of a 200-lb carcass at 2 p. m. Hot weather may be hard on the frame, but it makes it easy on the pocket-book when you buy clothing. All summer wear is going at a sacrifice. Can't stop for prices.

The hotter the sun the cheaper umbrellas. Handkerchiefs are plenty as drops of sweat on the sunny side of a 200-lb carcass at 2 p. m. Hot weather may be hard on the frame, but it makes it easy on the pocket-book when you buy clothing. All summer wear is going at a sacrifice. Can't stop for prices.

The hotter the sun the cheaper umbrellas. Handkerchiefs are plenty as drops of sweat on the sunny side of a 200-lb carcass at 2 p. m. Hot weather may